Fanse-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Etesque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to mublication with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cares send slamps for that purpose,

#### To the Senate of the United States.

A treaty of peace with Spain lies upon your table. On Monday, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, you will vote upon it, . The war which this treaty brings to an

end was one of unbroken victory, and the treaty accords with the war. On this statement alone it would seem that the ratification of such a treaty could be nothing more than a form, and that not a single vote could possibly be given against it by any Senator. Such, however, marvellous as it may appear, is not the case. There is opposition to this treaty, an opposition violent, passionate, extremely vocal, and, pad to say, with votes behind the voices. Treaties of peace in the past have often called out opposition, discontent and criticism on the winning side, but always upon the ground that they have not been commensurate with the deserts of the victor. This treaty has the unique distinction of meeting with opposition among the representatives of the victor nation because it is too triumphant and has taken too much from the vanquished. No objection is made. or can be made, to the instrument itself. The treaty is drawn with the utmost skill it grants every American demand and com mits the United States to nothing. It is as creditable to American diplomacy as the battles by sea and land were to the sailors and soldiers of the United States. It is as sailed solely on the ground that it is too successful and matches too completely the work of the American army and navy.

The position of the opponents of the treaty and the distribes with which they sustain it are difficult to comprehend. In genuity has been strained to show that the Constitution limits the ordinary powers which pertain to every sovereign and independent nation, and to invent every kind of possible and impossible situation as a barrier to constitutional action. The Declaration of Independence has been pressed into the service and made to do duty as a state ment of organic law to be construed like a statute, in a manner which would make the author and signers of that greatest of revolutionary manifestoes start with amazement and surprise. And all this heated invocation of the Declaration and the Constitution is beside the mark and without any relation to the question in hand. At the best it is academic, and at the worst it is insulting to the American people, for it implies that they are not to be trusted to live up to the principles they have themselves enunciated and to interpret aright the Constitution which they reverence and for which in past time they have given their lives and spent their treasure.

Once off the ground of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, the opponents of the treaty depart entirely from the practical question and plunge into a future which they cannot read, and fill that future with chimeras dire and with the vain things of overheated imaginations All they say can be summed up in one short. sentence, that the American people are not to be trusted with the fate of the Philip pines, and are too feeble, too dishonest too brutal to undertake the task.

. The Senate debate has not brought out a single argument or one valid objection to the ratification of the treaty. In fact, it is difficult to take seriously anything said by Its opponents, and it is impossible to answer them, for there is nothing to which a reasonable mind can make reply. But if the arguments are futile and without bear ing on the case, the situation created by the opposition and the votes they profess to have are serious in the extreme. They have already produced much mischief, have already injured the United States in the eyes of the world, and if successful in pre venting ratification next Monday would do an amount of harm to our standing ias a nation, to our relations with other powers, to the people of the Philippine Islands, and to our vast and flourishing business interests which it would be hard

.The Senate of the United States is th most powerful single chamber in any rep resentative Government in the world. Its adjustment is the only thing in the Consti tution which cannot be changed except with .the assent of every State. Amendments , may come and go, but they cannot change the representation of the States in the Senaté. Nothing but a complete revolution can touch that great provision. The combina tion of legislative and executive powers carries the authority of the Senate into every branch of the Government, and by the mistakes and shortsightedness of the House of Representatives the legislative powers of the Senate have increased and multiplied.

Foremost among the great powers con ferred upon the Senate is that which associates it with the Executive in the making of treaties. With the memory of days when the influence of French Ministers was felt strongly, and, perhaps, corruptly, in the Continental Congress fresh in their minds, the framers of the Constitution

most in the thoughts of men whose politics had been part of those of Europe was the desire to guard as strenuously as possible against the peril of entangling alliances and dishonoring agreements brought about by foreign influence and foreign corruption. To us such reasoning seems impossible. In 1787 it was real and valid. But in this effort to protect the United States from foreign intrigue the framers of the Constitution involved themselves in a strange contradiction. They gave to a majority of Congress the power to declare war, and they enabled one-third of the Senate to prevent peace and continue a war once entered upon. It probably never occurred to the framers of the Constitution that one-third of any Senate could ever be found to refuse to ratify a treaty of peace in opposition to the wishes of the country. of the President, and of the majority of both houses. Such a proposition would have been deemed by them too monstrous and too fantastic to be considered as a serious objection to the purposes they were seeking to carry out. They would not have believed, if the idea had been suggested to them, that such an abuse of the treatymaking power of the Senate could ever be

attempted; yet the wisest of men cannot

foresee every possibility of human nature,

and it is that very abuse of the treaty-

making power of the Senate which menaces

The President, in fulfilment of the pow-

the country to-day.

ers with which the Constitution clothes him, has concluded a peace with Spain, hopelessly beaten by the United States in war. We have wrung no indemnity from our defeated foe, but we have compelled her to cede and relinquish to us her colonial possessions over which she tyrannized, and which we have conquered and taken. By the treaty, and by the treaty alone, can we take finally from Spain the people whom we have freed. By the treaty, and the resty slone can we end the state of war and reëstablish peace. The treaty binds us to no policy in the future, but leaves the destiny of the islands for us alone to determine. But if the treaty binds us to nothing, our own honor and our interna tional obligations bind us in the strongest way to give peace and order to the islands where we have thrown down the Govern ment of Spain, which we are bound to re place, and we are equally bound not to per mit anarchy and desolation to spring from victories we have won. By the treaty, and the treaty alone, can we reach a position in which we can fulfil these high duties

and meet these solemn obligations. A refusal to ratify the treaty on Monday next would mean putting it over to the next Senate. Delay was never more dan gerous. To refuse ratification now means encouragement to the adventurer Agus NALDO and his bands, and bloodshed in the Philippines. That bloodshed will be due to the opposition in the Senate and the Democratic party, which furnishes most of the negative votes, will sink deeper than ever under that red burden.

The refusal to ratify means disorders in the Philippines and complications with for eign powers, lealously eager for an excuse for interference. It means the humiliation of the United States, and would justify elv. ilized mankind in saying that we are a people unfit to play a part in great affairs, and unworthy of our own high destiny. It means alarm, anxiety, suspense, uncer tainty, and the continuance of the state of war, bringing a check to business, and menacing our prosperity. The Senators who vote "NO" next Monday will make themselves directly responsible for all these results, and the country will hold them to their responsibility and not suffer them to escape.

Peace or war, that is the issue and the only issue involved in the vote on the treaty nowlying on your table. The country de mands its ratification.

# The Latest Move Against Dreyfus.

It almost begins to look as if the resigna tion of M. QUESNAY DE BEAUREPAIRE had been preconcerted with the Dupuy Cabinet. in order to afford a pretext for withdrawing from the criminal section of the Court, of Cassation the right to pronounce judgment in the Dreyfus case.

It must be remembered that the Brisson Ministry was overthrown by the great antirevisionist majority in the Chamber of Deputies, and that Premier DUPUY and his olleagues are aware that they would be reated in the same way, if they ventured to thwart the wishes of the men who put them in office. When, therefore, it became known that the inquiry instituted by the criminal section of the supreme tribunal was drawing to a close, and when the intention of the Judges to absolve DREYFUS became generally credited, the present Ministers found themselves in the follow ing predicament: Either they must them selves cousent to avert the apprehended de ision by executive and legislative interference with the machinery of justice, or they must give way to a less scrupulous Cabinet ready to go any lengths to safeguard the supposed interests of the French Army. As is now certain that M. Dupuy chooses

the former alternative, we may not unreasonably infer that he approved beforehand of the move which gave him a chance to in terfere, namely, the resignation of an emi nent member of the highest court, on the pretence that favoritism had been shown to the friends of DREYFUS during the investi-

Whether originally privy or not to M. QUESNAY DE BEAUREPAIRE'S performance there is no doubt that Premier DUPLY has turned it to account. On their face the charges made by the resigning Judge were utterly frivolous, being limited to the assertion that Picquart, one of the witnesses for DREYFUS, had been addressed by the Judges conducting the inquiry as Colonel," and, at times during his proto refresh himself with a glass of spirits and water. Trivial as these incidents obviously were, Premier DUPUY and M LEBRET, the Minister of Justice, consid-

sary to the ratification of a treaty. Upper- | the subject of an investigation by M. Ma-ZAU, First President of the Court of Cassation. M. Mazau reported that it was true that the witness, PICQUART, had been addressed by the Court as Colonel, but that the same title was applied to him by the military authorities. It was also declared to be a fact that a glass of spirits and water had been given to Picquarr, but that the same refreshment was at the disposal of all the witnesses. Under the circumstances, M. Mazav naturally declined to recommend any disciplinary measures or to cast any doubt upon the integrity of the crim-Inal section of the French Supreme Court.

In the face of this exculpatory report

Premier Dupuy on Monday introduced in the Chamber of Deputies a-bill which, while not attempting to punish any particular Judges for the innocent acts above recited, sing to discredit the whole criminal section. of the Court of Cassation by withdrawing from its furisdiction an investigation upon which it entered at the request of the Exscutive and in pursuance of the rules of the highest court, and which it has carried to the verge of conclusion. The present rules of the Court of Cassation provide that, when it is the sentence of a criminal court that is to be made the subject of revision, the inquiry and the report shall be placed exclusively in the hands of the criminal section of the supreme tribunal. The bill brought forward by Premier Dupuy proposes, on the contrary, that all cases of trial revision, whether criminal or civil, shall be brought before the united sections of the Court of Cassation, instead of separate sections. The effect of the bill, should it be come a law, will be, of course, to transfer the investigation of the Drevfus affair from the criminal section, which comprises thirteen Judges, to the whole Court of Cassation, comprehending more than forty members, which will thereupon institute an independent inquiry, covering not only the testimony already submitted but such new evidence as may be produced. Even if all the members of the Court of Cassation were believed to be as thoroughly impartial as are the members of the criminal section, the renewal of the nquiry would assure to the anti-Dreyfusites what they very much desire, delay, for they count upon the chances of a coup d'stat. There is a widespread impression, however, that something more than delay would be secured, for, although a majority of the criminal section are understood to be favorable to DREYFUS, a large majority of the court, considered as a whole, are said to deem revision inexpedient.

Inasmuch as the Chamber of Deputies, by s vote of 346 to 189, adopted the Government's proposal to refer the bill above de scribed to a committee, we may, no doubt take for granted that the report of the committee will be favorable and that the bill will be passed. Will the Senate also cooperate in such high-handed legislative inerference, avowedly undertaken for parisan purposes, with the machinery of justice? Under ordinary circumstances, the question would be answered in the negative, and, even now, it is not impossible that the Senate may refuse to sanction a measure which practically tells the French people that their legislature has no confidence in the honesty of the criminal sec tion of their highest court of appeal. Un fortunately, the bill, even should it be re fected by the Senate, will have had the mischievous effect, which, no doubt, was contemplated, of discrediting beforehand in the minds of the majority of Frenchmen the decision expected from the criminal section of the high court. It will thus af ford a pretext for endeavoring to prevent the execution of the judgment by the over throw of the present form of government.

# Is Man's Life Growing Longer?

Encouragement and comfort will be derived by persons advancing in years from ome articles printed in a recent number of the Lancet, where Dr. W. AINSLIE HOLLIS advances arguments for the belief that human life is tending to grow longer and Dr. JULIUS ALTHAUS suggests means for resisting the natural decay of age, while Lancet itself, editorially, propounds equally hopeful views.

On one important statistical fact they all agree, namely, that according to the records of the British General Registry Office "the middle arch of life" has meaning of this is that whereas of one million persons born at the same time 500,000 were dead by the time the rest had completed their fortieth year, fifty years ago, the point where the number of those who perish is equal to that of the survivors is now the forty-ninth year. Half of us. that is, are now mathematically sure of reaching the age of fifty, while our grandfathers could count on the same chance of attaining their fortieth year only.

"This means an enormous improvement in the health of the nation and a corresponding delay in the manifestations of sentlity inasmuch as they mainly depend upon various structural defects due to unhealthy surroundings," says Dr. Hollis. The chie. cause of the improvement he finds in the improved sanitation of modern life, which removes many obstacles to the normal development of the human body. He thinks it probable that a direct relationship exists in mammals between th duration of adolescence of a breed and its potential longevity, and, from the known fact that the period of adolescence can be shortened artificially, with the resuit that the life of the animal is short ened, he argues that it may likewise be lengthened, thereby prolonging the animal's natural life. The ascertained fact that the usual age of marriage in England comes much later than it did twenty-five years ago seems to him, therefore, a reason for hope that the " middle arch of life" may be advanced still further, and that "the expansion of youth may be looked for where a green old age is common." The view taken of old age by Dr. ALT-

HAUS is more technical. He tells us: " Our mean lifetime is at present about fifty years, out the complete cycle of physiological life, to which we ought to aspire, is a bundred. That so few persons reach this consummation is owing to bad theritance, mismanagement of children, neglect of the sick and aged, the large variety of bacteria olsons which make constant war upon us, improper ood, unwholesome dwellings and trades, impur air, overcrowding, the habitual abuse of drugs and

the nervous system, excessive brain work, worry grief, anxlety and trouble and accidents." If such incidents of life can be avoided, the chances of becoming a centenaria; should be good. Old age, which sets in usually about the sixtleth year, is, according to Dr. ALTHAUS, a degeneration of the protoplasm of the nerve cells in successive areas of the brain and spinal cord. It can onged examination, had been permitted be checked, he asserts, by methods of electrotherapy resulting, if applied in time, in nutrition of the nerve cells and rejuvenescence such that the faculties can be retained fairly well till the eightleth or the ninetieth made a two-thirds vote of the Senate necess ered them serious enough to be made | year. The Laucel, though treating Dr. ALT-

HAUS'S hypothesis with respect, is some what skeptical as to the permanent results from his application of electricity. It is agreed, however, that the average duration of life, in England at least, has been materially increased within a generation, so far as regards the years of work.

#### The New Wheels.

Persons who have observed the progres of bleyele manufacturing during the last ten years, bringing improvement in each year's models over those of the year preceding have wondered what changes could profit ably be embodied in the wheels of 1899 that would attract the eye of the buyer. Before the opening of the cycle show manufacturers, naturally, were reticent about giving out details regarding the construction of their new mounts, but since the nublle has had an opportunity to examine the respective models, interesting facts concerning them have been discovered.

To those having only a superficial knowledge of things cyclical, the new wheels will present few conspicuous features. Those more familiar with the subject will find that in the latest patterns the low frame and short steering-head are almost universal. although those characteristics were present last year to a considerable extent. Slight changes have been made here and there in the shape and size of tubing. The use of larger sprockets has resulted in some cases. in placing the front and rear wheels a little further apart. The average gear promises to be higher than it was last year. Chains are narrower than formerly, and some new ideas on bearings have been worked out.

More varieties of chainless machines are to be found on the market this year than ever before, and they are cheaper. It doesn't seem to be quite clear whether the novelty of chainless wheels or the high price asked for them has been responsible hitherto for the comparatively small/demand for machines of that sort. With the reduced price, that question should be settled without much difficulty. Wheelmen desire to learn all about the merits of new bicycles before adopting them, and if they become convinced that chainless machines are superfor to those with sprockets, they will ride the former without hesitation.

Whether a rider prefers a chainless whee or one of the other sort, it is safe to say that a better bleyele may be bought to-day at a fair price than could have been had at any time in the past. The task of selecting a good mount has become easy, and, among the large number of new models in this city, the most fastidious rider may be sure of finding one that will please him.

The Hon, Joseph L. Rawlins of Utah had an acute case of contractionist mania in the Senate yesterday. The indications:

"Shall it be the United States of America and th Kingdom of the Philippines, or shall it be the empire of America and Asia? Already there are spectral visions in the political sky." When a man knows that he is a victim o

spectral visions and can't help seeing them, he is in a bad way. Mr. RAWLINS should take a brisk walk on Pennsylvania avenue every morning and a pill every night before going to

The Hon. JAMES H. BERRY, a Senato n Congress from Arkansas, has uttered the thoughts that arise in him about the state of the ountry and the Philippines. As was expected the Money Power is the criminal. The Money Power elected McKINLEY. The Money Power owns all the expansionist newspapers. But Mr. Berry has his eye on the Money Power sud the career of that enormity cannot be long. Mr. BERRY will not permit the Mone Power to sunex the Philippines without the consent of the governed. He was Second Lieutenant in the Sixteenth Arkansas Infantry, and his Confederate blood boils at the though of coercing the Philippines. Hear, hear:

"I will never vote to place upon any people policy against which Lex fought and against which JACKSON gave up his life.

While Mr. BERRy has to be governed without his consent, he will never, never consent that the Filipinos shall begoverned without theirs.

It is evident that the bauble of imperialistic despotism has addled the intellect of President Mc RISLEY. \* \* \* Shades of Washington and Jurgesson, what are we coming to to distance Rapid

The Hon. ANDREW CARNEGIE cries bit erly to Col. BRYAN to say one unkind word and defeat the treaty, but the Colonel's lips are locked, as far as that word is concerned. Mr been advanced from about forty years to CARNEGIE is an amateur and is entitled to nearly fifty years in half a century. The amuse himself as he pleases. The Colonel has obligations to himself, and sees fate enough to buck against without butting any more stone walls. Besides, if the Senate refuses to obey Mr. CARNEGIE, who has kindly taken charge of it, to whom will it listen?

> Dr. W. S. Scott, described as a forme President of the Ohio State University, has read Prof. WILLIAM GRAHAM SUMNER'S history of the conquest of the United States by Spair and has been fired to imitate the gentle New Haven sage. According to great Scott, "the in vasion of Porto Rico was unjustifiable; the naval hattle at Manila without justifiable excuse Spain should not cede Porto Rico and the Philippines, and any argument which would justifu the keeping of the islands would justify human slavery." Dr. Scott seems to be fully as good as BILLY SUMNER. We recommend both for the degree of D. Ph.

Why is any military force necessary in either the or the Philippines? - Senatar Jones of Arkanaa. This is the Hon. Jim Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. According to the Congressional Directory he was born Sept. 29, 1839. If this date is correct is is the most extraordinary case of arrested development on record. But we doubt it there is any such person. We believe that he s a figure and an overworked one, on which most of the silly sayings of Democrats are pinned. It is not possible that a Senator of the United States has asked why any military force

Governor BENTON MCMILLIN of Tenne see has his cleaver out, and the gold standard has to suffer. He is vetoing bills for Memphis public improvements because he fears that gold bonds will be issued for the benefit of the SHYLOGES. The "producing classes" of Mem-phis will have to pay a higher rate of interest. but the Governor, whose fidelity to the great white dollar has been doubted, has shown that McMillin and Moloca do not speak as they pass by.

# Ship Island and Yellow Fever.

To the Editor of The Sun-Nic. Your edition Jan. 29 contains interesting correspondence from New Orleans sutified "America's Wildest Spot; Desplate Region Where the Paul Jones Was Lost," Your correspondent, speaking of the destruction f the quarantine station on Chandeleur Island and alcoholic liquors, sexual excesses, overexcitement of its removal to Ship Island, states that to this fact the yellow fever epidemics of 1807 and 1808 are attributed. I feel that this mistake should not be allowed to go uncorrected. Charges to this effect were made against Ship Island, but they were thor-oughly sifted by a committee of the Mississippi Legislature specially appointed for that purpose by the Governor, and also by a committee of the United States Senate specially appointed for the same pu pose. The reports of both committees have been published and completely refute the supposition

> Congress last December. Surgeon, U. S. Marine Hospital Service, NEW YORK, Jan. 54,

> that yellow fever was admitted through this statio

HAVANA NAVAL STATION.

Condition Is Very Bad.

the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, returned to Washington to-day from Tamps, where he was landed from the Brooklyn on Sunday after having made an official tour of inspection in that vessel of the United States naval stations in Cuba and Porto Rico. Mr. Allen went first to Havana, then to San Juan, Porto Rico, and to Santiago. In speaking of the results of his trip, he said that the sanitary condition of the Havana naval station was very bad, except in that part of it around the commandant's house, which was delightfully situated. The station is bordered by the San José wharves, which are infected, and another and greater source of danger is the creek that

serves as a drain for the slaughter nouses. This runs through the naval property and is not only a source of disease, but furnishes an unbearable steach. The drains from the old not only a source of disease, but furnishes an unboarable stench. The drains from the old military hospital also pass into the naval reservation and add to the danger of infection. One great objection to the station is its distance from deep water. No big cessels can see there. The workshoes are in fairly good condition. Mr. Allen said that the slaughter houses must go to preserve the health of Havana and the naval station, and he regards their early removal as certain.

Owing to the anomalous position of the United States with regard to Cuba it is not probable that Mr. Allen will recommend any extensive improvements in the naval property at Havans. He did not arrange for the purchase by the Government of the Spanish flosting dry dock, but that matter will be considered later. Commodors Peral of the Spanish flosting dry dock, but that matter will be considered later. Commodors Peral of the Spanish flost and overhauling merchant vessels.

At Satitago Mr. Allen found little naval property to inspect. He said that the sunken Merrimac had thirty-five feet of water above her and was not much of an obstruction. The examination of the Heina Mercedes, sunk near the entrance of the harbor, has shown, he eating that she was sunk by the Spaniards and not by United States vessels, but it was evident that, as she does not block the channel, her crew became alarmed when the American ships opened fire and sunk her before they reached a place where the channel was narrow.

# MAYOR AND THE SCHOOLS.

te Writes to the Central Board of Educa tion Complaining of Its Inaction.

Mayor Van Wyck sent the following letter to he members of the Central Board of Education and the various school boards of the city yesterday:

"On the 3d day of January I addressed etter to each member of the various school boards in New York calling attention to the fact that the Board of Estimate and Apportionnent had provided in the budget for this year for the issue of bonds for schoolhouses and

sites to the amount of \$7.673,640, and that these bonds would be issued on proper requisi-tion made.

"The month of January has now completely passed and the records of the Comptroller's office show that the only requisitions made to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for bond issues for school purposes have been furniture, calling for an expenditure \$9,790.85, and for salaries of inspecto draughtsmen and engineer, amounting the \$15,428.45. It is a matter of surprise to methat a whole month should have passed and sew requisitions should have been made by the Department of Education to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and that so little progress has been made.

call your attention to these facts, believing that their consideration to these facts, believing that their consideration by you will impress you with the necessity for that energetic action on your part which I bespoke in my letter of Jan. 3, and which is absolutely essential to secure to the city the desired school accommodations.

Bishop Potter and "The Poor Man's Club. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire In the

midst of all this abuse that is being hurled at Bishop Botter since the Squirrel Inn meeting t seems only fair to quote what he did say from your report of that meeting in your col

The saloon is a social peressity in so far as the screative instinct in human beings makes it ocial necessity. You will forgive me if I say th aloon exists in New York to-night because you and I have given our brothers no better thing. It is for you and me to see what we can do for these brothers fours in order to meet this want, which is just as righteous in them, however perverted, as that to satisfy which we came to night of go to-morrow There ought to be in every block a place that will give to them and to you and me opportunity for re-freshment, without the peril of intoxicating drinks Here. I want to say, is an opportunity for capital far divorced from intelligent business principles.

Does any fair-minded person think thes cords to be in advocacy of the liquor saloon as it is, a debasing. Impoverishing element is society? Bishop Potter, I presume, with other liberal men, accepts the fact that temperane societies, with their dictum of total abstinence, have not solved the problem; that "thou shalt not" is a wrong principle to work upon in dealing with this unquenchable desire for diversion that abides in struggling humanity.

Somewhere 1 read in comment upon the

sion that abides in struggling humanity.

Somewhere I read in comment upon the futility of temperance laws as shown in some of our prohibition States in the West, that prohibition is a girdled tree. It breeds a race of hypocrites and ilars. Better a whole nation drunk from liberry of choice than one man sober from compulsion." Although this statement seems strong, yet any one who has ever lived in a prohibition State will recognize its underlying truth.

This liquor problem is one of the gravest that our country has to meet. By no organization, by no State has it yet been satisfactorily solved. Moreover, to no one class of society are its perils confined. The evils resulting from it are a menace to the life, health, and happiness of countless generations.

All attempts to remedy the evil thus far have been abortive, because this "recreative instinct" of man that seeks inexorably for amusement, for the social side to life, has not been provided for. There must be given a substitute for the larmful indulgence withdrawn, something that shall divert and at the same time upliff.

It makes no great demand upon our intelliging that shall divert and at the same time upliff.

semething that shall divert and at the same time uplift.

It makes no great demand upon our intelligence to tell people what they must not do; it is only when we attempt to formulate a right course of action for them that the strain comes upon heart and mind. In this case the hardest of all is to provide a legitimate source of pleasare that shall satisfy the very human desire for happiness. Judging from the character of the men present at the Squirrel Inn meeting this very thing was being attempted, and all honor should be given to the workers in this most admirable cause rather than sneers.

AURORA, N. Y., Jan. 30.

G.

# Disease and Ruce Mixture.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire In your insue 25 Dr. W. M. Polk, dean of the Cornell medical faculty, is reported as having said in reference to the negro in the South that he is inferior and cannot be otherwise. Nature revolts at an attempt o change his blood. Cross his blood and witness

the frightful diseases developed."

The first of these assertions has been well as swered in THE SUS by others. I shall refer to tha about a mixing of the races, in which the doctor seems not to be in accord with the observations of ordinary medical men. I know of but one disease of which it is said that persons of mixed blood negro and white are more liable to suffer than are others, and that is pulmonary consumption, but nowhere in medical literature is it recorded that consumption is a revolt of nature against a mixing of the races. If it be considered a revolt of nature it is against bad hygienic surroundings and not the mixture of the races, for this disease numbers among its vic-tims the flower of the pure whites. The blands is its easy victim. That one set or race of people should be more sur

ceptible to a certain disease, than are others of a different race is no evidence of inferiority, for all races have some tendencies toward certain diseases from which others are comparatively immune; disease which the white people suffer the colored ones are to a great extent free from, as, for instance, cancers. a great extent free from, as, for instance, cancers.

There are other discases which cause great mortality among the colored people of the South, but they are not peculiar to the people of this continuation and races who are below a certain moral standard.

In fine, nothing in my experience or the experience of reliable medical writers known to me warrants in a saccount assertions. I wish Dr. Poik or his associates would favor the public with the names of the discusses or the class to which they belong which are to eloqued in the mixed races.

Make us F. Waratland, M. D. NEWPORL, Jan. 31.

NEWFORK, Jan. 31.

# The Episcopal Hymnal

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SES-SEC. IN THE SEX Jan. 28 you reprinted an article from the Roccon Journal purporting to review a paper read by me be fore the Episcopalian Club of Massachusetts. As the paper has been widely quoted and misquoted I beg that you will encreet one error. There are many others, but they are less flagrant and offensive.

The matter is referred to somewhat in detail in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury to I did not say, for I do not think that our hymnal is "a painful exhibition of vulgarity tempered by in-competence," but used these words in reference to two particular tunes in our hook which I showed as illustrations of what ought to be avoided. New Haves, Jan. 28. Honario W. Parere. ART NOTES.

Assistant Secretary Allen Says Its Sanitary Etchings by Zorn-Portraits by Alphonse Jongers-The Thomas B. Clarke Collection An exhibition of etchings, water colors and Washington, Feb. 1.-Mr. Charles H. Allen, il paintings by the well-known Swedish artist. Anders L. Zorn, now open at Keppel's gallery in East Sixteenth street, comprises seventy two numbers. Sixty-five of these are etchings. The other works are four portraits of men in oil and three water-color studies. One of these last, "Near Algiers," No. 67, shows some very eleverly painted cuctus and other semiropical plants in the foreground and vista of the harbor of Algiers in the dis-The other two are "In the Albamtance. and "In the Garden of the Alhambra." The four portraits are good examples the painter's individual style. of George Penbody Gardner, No. 71, showing he subject in a light-colored suit standing rear a billiard table, is presented in three-quar ers length. It is a triffe vague in parts, but the characterization is spirited and lifelike. The three other portraits show head and bust. Che "Portrait of Dr Monks," No. 72, a young man leaning over a chess board, is perhaps the nost satisfactory. All of these works are personal in method and possess the good quality of directness of impression. The color in each ease is natural looking and the painting is un-

The chief interest of the exhibition lies in

he etchings, among which are a number of

plates that have been seen before, but they are

or the greater part new works. The "Portrait of Ernest Renau," No. 32, stands here as the artist's masterpiece. It is hung in the entre of the gallery wall, and in a case below is a trial proof of the same plate. It is admirably frank and direct in handling and very effective in the disposition of the lights and darks. A "Portrait of Augustus St. Gaudens, No. 52, will interest visitors, for it is a good likeness and a delightful piece of etching. Nearby is another sheet, "Augustus St. Gau-dens and His Model," No. 53, which is likewise ery good. Among other those of Mrs. John L. Gardner, shown n the fluished state and trial proof: Henry G. Marquand, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Deering, King Oscar of Sweden and Norway an admirable work). Antonin Proust and Paul Verlaine. The last is shown under No. 44 in three states and there is besides, under No. 43, another plate. It has not been published. Some of the most interesting and clever etchings in addition to these portraits are "Effe le Nuit," Nos. 30, 40 and 41; "The Sculpto and His Model," No. 31; "Mother and Child Bathing," No. 5, and "My Model and My Boat," No. 38. The entire collection is worthy of examination, for each work reveals some interesting bit of study, some rare eleverness of excution or some unexpectedly personal means of securing an effect. The exhibition will continue for some time yet, the date for closing not having been announced. The large gallery at Durand-Ruel's is pleas

untly filled with a collection of some eighteen

r twenty portraits in oil by Alphonse Jongers. Mr. Jongers, it appears, is a Dutchman, who has lived of late years in Montreal, and the portraits now exhibited have been for the most part painted in that city. The general impression given by the collection is agreeable, for the color is warm and rich. The painter seems to have Rembrandt in mind and paints rather heavily. This, while it may be characteristic of some of Rembrandt's work, is not an un varying accompaniment to his handling, nor when that great master loaded on his color did he do so for the mere sake of doing There was always a reason for In Mr. Jongers's portraits the reasons are not always plain and the effect is frequently harsh. The merits are the attractive general aspect of the canvases, the good characterization in some of them and some excel lent management of blacks. The faults are numerous cases of loose construction, slovenly drawing and lack of solidity. The portrait of Dr. Colby (No. 12), a young man's head, is, all things considered, about the best piece of painting in the gallery. Nos. 4, 6 and 10 may also be called good, though, with the exception of No. 4, there are little defects that detract from the excellence. The exhibition will be open until Feb. 15. The American Art Association announces the

opening next week of the exhibition of the Thomas B. Clarke collection of American paintings, together with the same gentleman's private collection of Greek, Persian, Hispano-Mauresque, Indian, Chinese and European eramics, glass and metal work. There will be a "first view" for invited guests on Mon day evening, Feb. 6, and on Tuesday morning the galleries will be opened to the public The sales will follow in the next week, the pictures being sold on four nights at Chickering Hall, and the objects of art at the galleries in the afternoons. There are 372 pictures in Mr. Clarke's famous collecion, and it includes the work of many of the most celebrated American artists. The stafeatures are a group of thirty-nine landscapes by the late George Inness, and thirty-one pic ures, including oils and water colors, by Winslow Homer.

At the gallery of Arthur Tooth & Sons, 229 Fifth avenue, an exhibition of landscapes by Henry W. Ranger will open on Feb. 6, and continue to Feb. 20.

# A CONTRAST.

The Course of Major-Gen. Miles and That of Major-Gen. Merritt.

Major Gen, Miles in the Herald. Every part of the country has contributed to the mass of correspondence which I have received in reference to the beef served to our soldiers, and the evidence is all corroborative of what I have said The great publicity which the press has given to the natter has brought all the correspondence of which

speak upon me. From the New York Times.

Major-Gen. Wesley Merritt, in command of thi department of the United States Army, was also at the Waldorf Astoria yesterday. He returned from Washington on Monday and resumed his duties of evernors Island. He declined last evening to speak f the Eagan court-martial, over which he presided and he was equally reticent regarding the army beef

From the Proceedings in the Court Marrial of Officers a the Seventy-Bret Regiment.

Resort by military officers to newspaper attacks and controversies is in all cases reprehensible, for full opportunity is afforded by military regulations and customs for the fair and orderly trial of an proper ground of complaint or dispute between

Gar. Roosevelt in Approving Conviction of Officers of the Seventy-first;

By abandoning the prescribed military methods of procedure and resorting to the exploitation of charges in the public press these officers cast an additional and wholly nunevessary burden upon the record of the Seventy-first Regiment, and this at a time when the condition of the regiment was such as imperatively to demand the most discreet and dignified conduct upon the part of ever loyal offi-cer and culisted man. Unseemly and insubordinate discussion of the internal affairs of the Nationa Guard and a tendency to adopt the methods of the town meeting rather than those of the military so vice are wholly detrimental to the best interests of the Guard and will not be tolerated. Ther are but one degree less hurtful to the efficiency of the Guard than riotous behavior by the privates or failure to enforce discipline or to perform every soldierly duty by the officers.

# Dr. Van Dyke for President of Yale.

To the Eprion of The Sux-Sir If "the powers that be" in Yale University have not fixed upon a successor to President Dwight allowing to suggest to them that Dr. Henry Van Dyke is eminently fitted to occupy that high position. He has on his side youth, energy, high scholarship, nopularity and ex-centive ability, and every other qualification neces-cary for that dignified office. If I be not mistaken, he has been honored by our three great universities -Harvard, Vale and Princeton-se no other clergy man in the United States has been honored, havreneived the degree of Dector of Dixinity from each.
True, he is a graduate of Princeton, but Princeton honored herself when she called Jonathan Edwards, a graduate of Yale, to be her President, and Yale would honor herself should she call Henry an Dyke, a graduate of Princeton, to be her President.

A Loves ov Born Yale and Princeton, Social Henry and Dyke, a graduate of Princeton, to be her President.

SCRANION, Jan. 80,

THE SPOFFORDITES AT JERUSALEM. Consuls Warner and Merrill Accuse Them

of Gross Immorality. Wangsparov Feb 1-An Interesting story lies behind the announcement made by the State Department yesterday that the charges preferred against Sulah Merrill, United States onsul at Jerusalem, by the community known in Jerusalem as the Americans had been found not proven." The members of the sect with which Mr. Merrill is at enmity call themselves the "Prercomers," but are popularly known to Americans in the Orient as Spoffordites, from one of their leaders and organizers. They settled in Jerusalem because it had been the home of Christ, with the avowed purpose of patterning after the Saviour and overcoming all desires of the flesh. Hence the name "Overcomers." All the members took the yow of celibury. Men and women lived together indiscriminately, the members of the sect pro-fessing that through this means they realized temptation and by overcoming it approached spiritual perfection.

Mr. Warner, who was Mr. Merrill's imme-liate predecessor at Jerusalem pulls and

spiritual perfection.

Mr. Warner, who was Mr. Merrill's immediate predecessor at Jernsalem, undertook to investigate the inner life of the Spoffordites, and his inquiry convinced him that the wow of celibacy was not observed, and that the members were living in gross immorality. When Mr. Merrill went to Jernsalem as United States Consul he became convinced that Mr. Warner had been correct in his opinion of the sect, and said so in reports to the State Department. Mr. Merrill did not hesitate to lend his aid in the prosecution of such of his fellow cuts zens of the sect, who became involved in the meshes of the law, and he positioned the 'Overcomers' as et of immoral people who were a disgrace to any community. Complaint was made to the State Department that Messis. Warner and Merrill had been guilty of many instances of persecution of the 'Overcomers,' and the department recentification of the Constantinopie, to go to Jernsalem and make a full and impartial mestigation. Mr. Dickinson, the United States consul-General at Constantinopie, to go to Jernsalem and make a full and impartial mestigation. Mr. Dickinson has reported that while some of the members of the community were medoutedly sincere in their professions, the greater number were guilty of the immorality which had been charged by Messis. the greater number were gullty or the immo-rality which had been charged by Messrs. Walker and Merrill.

#### SCHURMAN AND WORCESTER SAIL Philippine Commissioners Off for Manila-

Warm Welcome in Vancouver. VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 1.-Prof. Schurman and Prof. Dean C. Worcester of the

merican Philippines Commission reached Vancouver to-day in a politing rain, very Lung r and tired. They had been delayed by a wreck near Banff. B. C. They were met here by a arge crowd of prominent citizens, who were isked by Prof. Schurman to forego any formal eremony and conduct them at once to a lunch-

ceremony and conduct them at once to a lunchroom. The Commissioners went at once to the Pacific liner Empress of Janan, where they had lunch. Here they were visited by many Canadian celebrities, who were proud to claim Prof. Schurman as a brother Canadian.

In an address presented by the Board of Trade to the Commissioners was the following: "Gentlemen, your path will be close to a spot which is forever hallowed by the action of an American commander who forty-two years ago went to the succor of a British Admiral, assisted in the resence of British sallors lying wounded on the mud flats at the mouth of the Pelho, intervening against a friendly power, and defending his action by replying that Blood is thicker than water. Such an act as that cannot be forgotten. It is cherished in the memory of those who are anxious and, we believe, in certain eventualities able to pay the debt."

A striking scene occurred while the party A striking scene occurred while the party travelled in quick time from the train to the steamer. United States Consul Col. Dudley, who uses crutches, could not keen up with the hurrying Commissioners. A British naval reservanch tar, seeing his predicament, lifted the Colonel on his back, and thus the English jackic carried the United States Consul by the side of the Philippines Commissioners to the boat, which sailed this afternoon.

#### DEBT STATEMENT FOR JANUARY. Increase During the Month, \$23,448,463-Total Debt, \$1,427,209,425.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-The debt statement ssued to-day by the Treasury Department shows that in the month of January the public increased \$23,448,463. The interestbearing debt increased \$346,050; the debt on which interest has closed decreased \$50; the debt bearing no interest increased \$2,922,444, and the cash in the Treasury decreased \$20.-180,019. The debt on Jan. 31 stood: Interest bearing debt, \$1,040,562,030; debt on which interest has ceased, \$1,237,150; debt bearing no interest, \$385,410,245. Total, \$1,427,200,-

The cash in the Treasury is made up of the The cash in the Treasury is made up of the following items: Gold, \$291,692,280; silver, \$506,512,553; paper, \$54,038,472; other cash, \$80,005,751. Total \$911,930,025, Against this there are outstanding: Gold certificates, \$34,695,694; silver certificates, \$390,631,504; certificates of deposit, \$22,570,000; Sherman notes, \$95,982,280; other liabilities, \$34,530,5617; leaving a balance, including the \$100,000,000 gold reserve, of \$274,584,675.

INCREASE OF TREASURY RECEIPTS. Disbursements Have Also Increased-Deficit

in Seven Months \$92,867,982. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.- The receipts from inernal revenue for the month of January were \$20,982,056, an increase of \$8,538,-57 compared with January, 1898; and for the seven months ended Jan. 31, \$159,376,396, an increase of \$60,560,526 compared with the same period of the last fiscal year. cipts from customs in January were \$17.991 .-

ceipts from customs in January were \$17,991,-741, an increase of \$3,722,269 over January, 1898, and for the seven months, \$114,037,580, an increase of \$37,026,547 compared with the similar period of the previous year.

The disbursements for the month were \$51,122,770, exceeding the receipts by \$9,348,-840, and exceeding the expenditures of January, 1888, by \$14,328,059, which is all taken up by increased expenditures in the War Department. For the seven months of the fiscal year caded Jan. 31 the expenditures were \$380,-694,802, being \$92,867,882 more than the receipts, and exceeding by \$135,716,238 the expenditures during the same months of the previous year. previous year

#### TO REDUCE COST OF CABLE TOLLS. Gen. Greely Preparing a Cipher Code for the Use of the Army.

Washington, Feb. 1.-Gen. Greely, Chief of the Signal Service of the army, is preparing a cipher code for use in the army, which it is estimated will save the Government some \$50,000 or \$60,000 annually in the cost of cable communication with Manila, Porto Rico and Cuba. The tariff to Manila is over \$2 per word. and despatches to Gen. Otis have been found and despatches to Gen. Otis have been found very costly. It was discovered by the department some time ago that a saving could be made by substituting a designation for the different heads of the War Department, and, carrying this idea further, it was determined to supplement the commercial code now used by the adoption of a number of words to represent certain military phrases and sentences. The code, when completed, will comprise about 2,000 phrases and sentences, each represented by a single word. The saving by this arrangeby a single word. The saving by this arrange-ment will be about three-fourths of the total number of words used.

# SCHOOL LAW CHANGES.

School Board Will State Its Views on Proposed Changes at a Public Hearing.

The School Board spent several hours at a special meeting vesterday in discussing various matters of legislation which are now pending before the Legislature at Albany and which affect the school system in this city. These are the bills introduced by Senators Ford and the bills introduced by Senators Ford and Ahearn and the so-enlied "Education law". The Sehood Board's Committee on By-laws and Legislation submitted a report giving its views on the various changes broposed by those bills. The Brooklyn and Richmond members of the board opposed any change that would take away lower from the borough boards and give it to the central board, and in the main they carried their point. Among the changes agreeable to a majority were those which will give to the central board power to lease buildings and to make contracts for various purposes and making the minimum salary of a teacher \$600 a year.

A committee will be appointed to attend a mubic hearing on the proposed bills and stats the views of the board in regard to every change that has been proposed.

Haif Rate Telegrams Too Slow for the Age.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch,

Half rate telegrams are rapidly becoming a thing of the past, "said an official of one of the telegraph companies yesterday. The new last express trains that leave Pittsburg in the evening are responsible for killing the business. Half rate telegrams are those filed after to cokek P. M. for delivery early next morning. Business firms here used to send thousands of them. Since the new trains were put on, these firms now write letters and mail them instead of using the wire. We used to depend on these half rate or reds to keep our operators employed at night. The long distance telephone has also but the business. It will be but a short time untill there are nearly the server are might telegrams.